



Gobierno del Principado de Asturias

Consejería de Educación, Cultura y Deporte

ESCUELAS OFICIALES DE IDIOMAS DEL PRINCIPADO DE ASTURIAS

PRUEBA ESPECÍFICA DE CERTIFICACIÓN DE
**NIVEL INTERMEDIO
DE INGLÉS
SEPTIEMBRE 2013**

**COMPRENSIÓN
ORAL**

**MODELO DE
CORRECCIÓN**

HOJA DE RESPUESTAS

EJERCICIO 1: GUIDE DOGS

- | | | | |
|-----|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> A | B | C |
| 2. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> A | B | C |
| 3. | A | B | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C |
| 4. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> A | B | C |
| 5. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> A | B | C |
| 6. | A | B | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C |
| 7. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> A | B | C |
| 8. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> A | B | C |
| 9. | A | B | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C |
| 10. | A | B | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C |

EJERCICIO 2: RADIO CENTENARY

- | | | | |
|-----|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. | A | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B | C |
| 2. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> A | B | C |
| 3. | A | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B | C |
| 4. | A | B | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C |
| 5. | A | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B | C |
| 6. | A | B | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C |
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| 8. | A | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B | C |
| 9. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> A | B | C |
| 10. | A | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B | C |

EJERCICIO 1**GUIDE DOGS**www.podcastsinenglish.com

Listen to Jackie and Richard talking about guide dogs and choose the correct option A, B, or C for each of the sentences or questions 1 - 10. Only ONE option is correct. DON'T FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.

1 The *Guide Dogs Organization* started with ...

- A** four dogs trained in 1931
- B** four women trainers and four dogs
- C** four dogs and women trainers in 1921

2 Nowadays there are ... guide dogs

- A** 8,000
- B** 18,000
- C** 80,000

3 In the first part of the process, puppies ...

- A** learn to play with children
- B** play with children and on their own
- C** have fun with each other and other people

4 In the second training period, dogs are ...

- A** not older than one year old
- B** six months to two years old
- C** three weeks to one year old

5 During the second stage volunteers ...

- A** go everywhere with the puppies
- B** get used to being with the puppies
- C** are taught to move around the city

6 In the third stage, the dogs ...

- A** become more important
- B** do a twenty-week course
- C** specialize in individual skills

7 Guide dogs stay with their owners ...

- A** up to seven years
- B** no more than six years
- C** after three weeks' training

8 To train a guide dog costs £ 50,000. The money comes from ...

- A** donations
- B** dog food advertisers
- C** the guide dog organization

9 Which one is correct?

- A** 87% of the dogs are Labradors
- B** 15% of the dogs are Golden Retrievers
- C** Most guide dogs are Labradors or Golden Retrievers

10 According to the speakers these dogs are ...

- A** strange dogs
- B** not easy to train
- C** as happy as their owners

EJERCICIO 2**RADIO CENTENARY***www.speakup.br*

Listen to someone talking about Radio Centenary and choose the correct option A, B, or C for each of the sentences 1 - 10. Only **ONE** option is correct. **DON'T FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.**

- 1 The De Forest Radio Laboratory first broadcasted ...**
A on 30th January, 1910
B a live public performance
C a recorded programme from their New York studios
- 2 On this first programme ...**
A two singers performed arias
B there were millions of listeners
C an instrumental concert was transmitted
- 3 Experts ...**
A believe the radio has survived with difficulties
B have repeatedly predicted the disappearance of the radio
C state that the radio has had to compete with TV to survive
- 4 Steve Keeney explains that some radio stations have coexisted with New Technologies because the radio ...**
A is a good invention
B transmits mainly for big audiences
C allows listeners to talk about their ideas
- 5 In the 1960s ...**
A parents listened to pop music programmes
B the radio participated in the creation of pop culture
C teenagers enjoyed listening to the radio under their pillows
- 6 Pirate radios started in order to ...**
A change laws all over the world
B protest against some radio stations
C rebel against transmission regulations

7 BBC radio ...

- A** has over 7 national stations
- B** has stations in the USA and the UK
- C** is listened to by more than 30 million people

8 The speaker says ...

- A** most people listen to the radio on the Internet
- B** more than one million people listen to Radio 4 weekly
- C** *The Archers* is the most popular soap opera on British radio

9 Listener Wendy Lee thinks that the radio is still alive because ...

- A** it costs nothing
- B** it is easy to use
- C** everybody listens to it

10 The recording wants to explain ...

- A** why the radio was invented
- B** the birth and evolution of the radio
- C** why it was difficult to survive for the radio

EJERCICIO 1:GUIDE DOGS

Jackie: This week is Guide Dogs' week. So for this week's podcasts in english.com we're going to talk about guide dogs for the blind.

Richard: Yes, The Guide Dogs Organization trains dogs to help blind people. It's been going a long time, hasn't it Jackie?

Jackie: Yes, **it started back in 1931 when two women trained four dogs. (1A)**

Richard: Ha, ha, ha. So four dogs then, how many guide dogs do they have today?

Jackie: The Organization now is responsible for **about 8,000 dogs. (2A)**

Richard: So, how are they trained?

Jackie: Well there's three main stages to their training, Richard. The first stage is when they are very very little, when they're puppies. There, **they are just made to play with each other and play with other people. (3C)**

Richard: Right and what's stage 2?

Jackie: Well at about six weeks old **until they are a year old. (4A)**

Richard: Six old that's young?

Jackie: Hum all they do is they walk around, so they have **puppy walking volunteers and they take the dogs everywhere on public transport, in the city centre, in the countryside (5A)** so that the dogs are used to all the kind of things they will face in the future.

Richard: Right, OK and stage 3?

Jackie: Well, That's probably the most important part, for 26 weeks they go to a training school.

Richard: And then **they learn to do these other specialized tasks. (6C)**

Jackie: Yes, six months intensive training and they know how to deal with all the situations that might occur.

Richard: Great, all this training and then, how long do they stay with their owners?

Jackie: They're introduced to a possible person; together they have 3 weeks' training.

Richard: Right

Jackie: and then if that works, the dog and the person are happy together, **they stay together for about 6 to 7 years. (7A)**

Richard: Right, OK and this all sounds expensive

Jackie: It is expensive you're right Richard; £ 50,000. It's the lifetime cost.

Richard: £ 50,000 per dog?

Jackie: Per dog per dog.

Richard: Wow and who pays for this? Where does the money come from?

Jackie: **All the money comes entirely from the Public. (8A)**

Richard: Wow, fantastic and we haven't asked what type of dogs do they mainly use for this?

Jackie: **87% of the dogs are either Labradors, Golden ...**

Richard: **Ha, ha, ha. Like ours.**

Jackie: **Yes, Golden Retrievers or a mix of both of them. (9C)**

Richard: Because they're the easiest to train, is that right?

Jackie: I think so, yes, yes

Richard: and they do make a difference, don't they?

Jackie: They certainly do, **these dogs they give a new life to people who can't see very well. It's fantastic.**

Richard: **And good for the dogs as well I'm sure. (10C)**

Jackie: If they get lots of walking...

EJERCICIO 2: RADIO CENTENARY

On January 13th 1910 **the De Forest Radio Laboratory transmitted the first public radio broadcast of a live performance (1B)** from New York's Metropolitan Opera House. **Enrico Caruso and Riccardo Martin performed arias (2A)** from Cavalleria Rusticana and Pagliacci. On the 100th anniversary of this event, radio stations around the world continue to broadcast to millions of listeners. **Experts predict the death of radio again and again (3B)**; but radio not only survives today, it prospers!

How has radio survived the introduction of television, then cable and satellite services, and, more recently, mp3 players, the Internet and podcasts? US radio station owner Steve Keeney explains: "Radio re-invents itself. Today radio is more local and targets its audiences. For example, talk radio stations are also very popular because **they let listeners express their views.**" (4C)

In the 1960s radio had an important role in the birth of pop culture. (5B) Teenagers around the world listened to the latest pop music on transistor radios, which they hid under their pillows from disapproving parents. **This was the age of pirate radio and rebellion against laws that regulated transmissions. (6C)** Today radio transmitters are so small that pirate FM stations broadcast illegally all over the world. London has over 20 illegal stations, including Shine 87.9 and Genesis.

Public radio stations NPR and the BBC, in the US and UK, have also evolved: for example, the BBC has local stations in every region and city in Britain. **The BBC remains very successful, with over 30 million people (7C) listening to its seven national stations every week.** Tradition and innovation are very important at the BBC: while **Radio 4's The Archers is the world's longest-running soap opera, it has over a million listeners each week (8B)** using the BBC's internet-based iPlayer. Listener Wendy Lee from Devon suggests: "**Radio survives because it's free. (9A)** You simply turn it on and listen!

(10B) It summarises the recording.